NEW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, PERRUARY ST. 1879. TRIPLE SHEET,

EUROPE.

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The National Agitation in Spain-Carlism, Religion and the Duello.

Rome, the Syllabus and the Pontifical Anathema.

Earl Granville's Speech on the British Policy Towards Canada.

By special correspondence and newspaper mall reports from Europe we have the following important details of our cable telegrams to the 15th of Feb-

In London a porter at the India House, named Charles Nobbs, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court with the murder of his wife by throwing her from Westminster bridge. They were seen talking sogesher, and the woman fell over the parapet into the river, screamed for assistance, sank but came up again, and then sank and rose no more. The evidence is conflicting as to how the affair happened.

Skating on the ornamental waters in the London arks was persevered in, although the ice for the Pond. Kensington Park, there were two cases of nersion - serious ones-although the number on the ice was 3,000. At Regent's Park there were 4,000. and there the immersions were more numerous. ng twenty slight cases and nine serious. In St. James' Park a gang of roughs made themselves but they were punished by frequent immersions. Bisteen people were so far gone that they had to be laced in warm baths and put to bed in the tents, nd four received severe scalp wounds by falls. There were about 3,000 persons on the ice, among whom were many children; and there were no fewer than forty accidents.

The Nord, of Brussels, of the 12th inst., speaking of the state of the weather; says:-

The cold has become so intense that on Thursday morning the thermometer marked generally in Belgium ten degrees Centigrade below zero (fourteen degrees Fahrenheit). The lakes, canais and pondes are frozen over, and skaters may now pursue their occupation to their hearts' content. Navigation is partially interrupted on the causis of Charlerol and Willebræck. The low temperature is pernaps in some measure due to two large spots which at this moment appear on the sun. They are of a chameter of thirty or forty seconds—that is to say, two or three times that of the earch—and are consequently visible to the naked eye through a smoked glass. They appear like black points, and seen through an ordinary opera glass, they present very appreciable dimensions.

A Carlist Invasion Arranged-The Church Estimates Debate-Novel Picture of a Pope-Senor Castelar's Policy-A General Regimental Duel in Prospect.

MADRID, Feb. 10, 1870. It is reported that some time in March we are to bave another Carlist invasion, and from what I can hear and see the report appears to have some truth in it. General Martinez is now being tried by a court marcial for having joined that party and conspiring to overthrow the present government. Not long ago Martinez was Captain General of Old Castile, but the government, finding that he was corresponding with the Carlists, relieved him and put him upon the halfpay reserve, though the Gazette stated at the time that he had resigned on account of ill-health. There was a great deal of animation in Congress

There was a great deal of animation in Congress during the discussion of the every estimates, which are being defended by the priest Deputy Manterola with no small amount of tact and energy. Senor Barca spoke in the strongest terms against the estimates, stating that the clergy ought to maintain themselves by their profession. He went on to say that "the Pope was more unjust than Judas, more abominable than Piate and worse than Lucifer." Solor Ochos rose and asked that the religion of the greater part of the Spaniards and the majority of the House should be respected, which appear in street the President to call Schor Barca to order. Schor Castelar, in his able speech against the estimates, did his best to calm the troubled waters so wickently agitated by Schor Barca's rough attack, and in this he was completely successful. His ad-

s he was completely successful. His ad listened to with the greatest attention. Even his political enemies would occasionally salute him with rounds of applause.

The expected duel between the republican deputy. Senor Figueras, and Colonel Luque, is causing great excitement here. Many of the clubs have refused to allow the duel to come off till the accusation made by Figueras has been silted. I hope the smarr will be suncably arranged, for I hear that all the officers of Luque's regiment are engaged to challenge Figueras if their Colonel should fall, and the clubs have promised to do the same with the Colonel if he kills Figueras, so that if blood once begins to flow it is difficult to say when it will stop.

Senor Olozaga has lately been elected and has accepted a seat in the Cortes. By the new election law a deputy can hold a diplomatic appointment abroad, and therefore he will not have to resign his post of Ambassador to France.

The Papal Anathema of the Syllabon-Who Are Excommunicated and What May Hap-

The Augsburg Gazette publishes that portion of the Papal Syllabus known as Canones de Ecclesia, proposed to the Connoil at Rome as the new dog-matic scheme. The following is a translation:—

OF THE CHURCH OF CHEEK.

CANON L.—If any man say that the religion of Christ food on the say and is not expressed in any particular resociation instituted by Christ himself, but that is may be properly observed and severaged by inclinifuals separately without relation to say society which may be the true Church of Christ, let film be anotherns.

Let film be anotherns. in the Lord Jesus Christ any certain and institute form 8.—If any man say that the Church has not received from the bord Jesus Christ any certain and insolutable form of constitution, but that, like other human associations, it has been subject, and may be subject, according to the catalogs of times, to vicinstrudes and variations, let him be machiness of all I any man say that he Church of the Divine promises in not an external and visible society, but is outsiely internal and invisible, let him be anathema.

4. If any man say that the true Church is not a body one in Reel', but that it is common to them mal, or that various code-lies differing from each other in profession of falls and helding separate communion, constitute, as members and portions, a Church of Christ, one and universal, let him be anathema.

5. If any man say that the Church of Christ is not a society absolutely necessary for eternal salvation, or that men may be saved by the adoption of any other religion whatsoes of, is this be anathema.

6. If any man say that the Church of Christ is not a society absolutely necessary for eternal salvation, or that men may be saved by the adoption of any other religion whatsoes of, is this be anathema.

to this be anathema.

6. If any man say that this intolerance, whereby the Cathelic Church proscribes and concerns all religious sects which are separate from her communion, is not prescribed by the Divine law, or that with respect to the truth of religion it is possible to have opinions only just not certainly, and that, consequently, all religious sects should be tolerand by the Divine law, or that with respect to the truth of religion it is possible to have opinions only just not certainly, and that, consequence, all religious sects should be tolerand by the Office of the control of the Christ may depart from the weeks one truth of the abscured by darkness, or infected with evils, in consequence of which it may depart from the weeksome truth of the right and manners, deviates from the opinion institution or larminate only in becoming corrupt and deprayed, let him be anathenia. anotheria.

8. If any man say that the present Church of Christ is not the last and supreme institution for obtaining salvarian, but the last another is to be looked for from a new and failer outpouring of the Holy Spirit, let him so assistems.

9. If any man say that the infallibility of the Church is restricted solely to things which are contained in Dirine qualitation, and that it does not also extend to other truths which are necessarily in order, that the great gift of previation may be preserved in its integrity, let him be head the contract of t

huadhenia.

I. If any man my that the Church is not a perfect society, but a corporation (collection), or that as such in respect of siril society or the State is is subject to secular domination, is nim be anotherm.

II. If any man say that the Church, divinely instituted, is fix to a society of equals; that the bishops have indeed an effice and a ministry, but not a power of governing proper to themselves, which is bestowed upon them by divine ordination, and which they ought to exercise freely, let him be anotherm.

themselves, which is bestowed upon them by divine ordination, and which they ought to exercise freely, let him be anothems.

13. If any man hold that Christ, our Lord and Sovereign, has only conferred upon Ris Church a directing power by means of its counsels and persuasions, but not of oriering by its laws, or of constraining and connecting by antecedent independent and show who are conturnacious, let him be anothems.

13. If any man say that the true Church of Christ, out of which no one can be saved, is any older than the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, let him be anothems.

14. If any man say that the true Church of Christ, out of which no one can be saved, is any older than the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, let him be anothems.

14. If any man say the Apostol St. Peter has not been instituted by our Lord Christ as Prince of all the Apostics and visible bend of the Church Militant, or that he received only the pre-eminence of honor, but not the primacy of true and sole jurisdiction, let him be anothems.

15. If any man say that it does not follow from the institution of our Lord Christ is finself that St. Peter has perpetual accessors in his primacy over the 1 inversal Church, or that the Roman Postiff is not by Divine right the auccessor of Peter in that same primacy, let him be anothems.

16. If any man say that he Roman Postiff has only a function of insystetion and of direction, but not a trull and supreme power of puriadiction over the Universal Church, or that the power is not ordinary and immediate over the whole Church, faxan as a whole or acparately, let him be anothems.

17. If any man say that the power which is necessary for the powerment of civil succlety does not emmanter from cod, are that no obsidence is due to it by virtue even of the law of God, or that such power is a due to it by virtue even of the law of God, or that nonly power is required from cloud and, let him be anothems.

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any man say that all rights existing among men are
from the political State, or that there is no authority
that which is communicated by such State, let him se seatherns.

A it any man say that is the inw of the political State or
in public opinion of men has been deposited the supreme
the opinion of men has been deposited the supreme
the opinion of the bean social actions, or that the let him be anotherns.

If any man say that the laws of the Church have no binding force until they have been confirmed by the sacction of the civil power, or that it belongs to the said civil power to judge and to decree in matters of religion, by virtue of its supreme authority, ist him be anotherns.

ENGLAND.

The Colonial Governmental System-Earl Granville's Speech on the Policy Towards Canada-Independence or Annexation to the United States.

United States.

In the House of Lords—as announced at the time by cable telegram in the Herald—on the 14th of February the Earl of Carnaryon moved for copies of correspondence between the government and the dovernor General of Canada and the governors of the Australian colonies respecting the reduction of the military forces stationed in those colonies. It was, he said surprising that no reference to the important subject of the colonies had been made in the speech from the throne. He regretted that the old jealousy between those territories and England appeared to be reviving, and commented upon the recent proposal to institute a council similar to that of india-for the purpose of supplying the Secretary of State with information upon colonial matters—a measure which he considered neither feasible nor desirable.

desirable.

Earl Granvill. In after pointing to the inconvenience of lawing to reply to a series of inquiries of which due notice is not given said—with regard to the speech just made! am perfectly ignorant of most of the lacts which appear to be known to the shoot of the lacts which appear to be known to the shoot of the lacts which appear to be known to the shoot of the lacts which appear to be known to the shoot of the lacts which appear to be known to the colonies without any exact definition as to what that policy was. All i can say in reply is that I am not earl exists all the present moment between the colonies are considered to the question. That proposal was sent out to every self-governing cooling in connection with this continy. At the same time a short despatch giving my reasons why I thought the adoption of that proposal was not desirable was also sent out to the same colonies. Instead of great-discontent, dissatisfaction and irritation being caused by the sending out of that despatch or by the policy of the government, answers have been received favorable to the views I took of the matter. Even New Zealand acclimed to have anything to do with protected. Ann not ware that any one of our colonies has anything like a grievance against us. There are no doubt at this moment questions of great difficulty existing—such as the transfer of the fluids on Bay Company's territories, which he note earl optosite (the Earl of Carnarvon) has said was forced upon the Canadian government—(a laugh)—and the sheety question. All these questions, hope, will be settled satisfactory position. I smooth the government of chanda. So satisfactory have our relations of this country which her colonies, the protection of this country to her colonies, though there may be certain slight differences of opinion on small matters, it is perfectly impossible to be on better terms with the government of the accounts, and the country of the country

thing else. I believe that the canadian government well understand the motives which have actuated her Majesty's government in this matter; that they are fluly aware that the measures the noble earlies complained of are not directed exclusively against any one of the colonies in particular, but are measures which it is intended to be applied to every one of her Majesty's dependencies; and that this arrangement is solely one to be put in force in times of peace, and not meant to in the slightest degree diminish the mutual obligations which exist between this country and her colonies. (Gneers.)

Lord Lyffelton agreed with the Earl of Carnaron in regretting that some of the Colonial Secretary's despatches had not been couched in a more conciliatory spirit.

Viscount Monox could speak from some practical experience of the state of feeling in Canadia. He had an official connection with one of the colonies, and he had found many things there of which the colonies and England also may well be proud. He had listened with some interest to the speech of the noble earl opposite (the Earl of Carnaron), and had to confess some of the suggestions thrown out rather surprised him. The policy being acted upon by the government of leaving the colonists to provide for their own defence in time of peace was the best that could be adopted, and would effect much in the way of creating a proper organization in the new Canadian dominion. If a separation were to take place at some future period it would be well known that the colonists should be prepared for such a possible eventuality, and that the separation should be effected without the establishment of any ill-freeing between the colonists for such a possible eventuality, and that the separation should be offected without the establishment of any ill-freeing between the colonists for such a possible eventuality, and that the separation when the colonists of the such a charge the policy which the government had determined to

Americans would be much deterred in any action they determined upon by the presence of two or three thousand red coats. Indeed, these lew red coats are more to be compared to the custom of sticking up a red plant to frighten a built than anything else. I believe that the canadian government well understand the motives which have actuated

prepare the colonists for such a change to policy which the government had determined to carry out was the best that could be adopted. The subject then dropped and their loraships adlourned.

The Sanaticism of Radicalism-How It Rains Industrial Labor and Destroys Domestic

FRANCE.

Peace. - The dreadful act of violence at the Battgnolies, Paris, by which a police agent lost his life during the riots, when about to arrest the mechanic Megvas reported in the Henaup's special correspondence from the French capital-ts not much remarked on says the Paris Gatignani, but the Constitutionne declares that this tragical event suggests some

says the Paris Galignani, but the Constitutionnel declares that this tragical event suggests some measurements reflections, thus:—

Here is an unfortunate workman, who up to the age of twenty-six was earning a livelinood by honest labor. One day he allows hunselt to be enticed to a public meeting. He hears an exposition of infamous doctrines and lends an ear to abominable counsels. He is taught that he is not bound by a contract in which he did not directly participate, that the majority of his fellow citizens have no right to impose on him a government which he repudiates, that those who expect the laws are fools or owards, those who supply them executioners or exassisms. In leaving the club he purchases the Marseillates or the Mappel, and finds in them the same principles presented in a still more striking form; and from that day he abandons the workshop. Somewast later he is found in the street. The authorities have reason to believe that he has taken part in a plot against the safety of the State, and they issue a warrant to arrest him. The unfortensie man consults his political patrons. M. Rochefort telis him that the judges are only "old men in black petticouts, without moral authority, without conscience and without law." M. Grousset teaches him that the judice of the day is illegiumate, and that he, for one, refused to acknowledge it. M. Felix Pyst informs him that the decisions of the judicial authority are illegal. M. Floureas demonstrates that armed resistance to a commissary of police is the duty of every good citizen. How can a poor devil without instruction, and probably without make their appearance to a commissary of police is the duty of every good citizen. How can a poor devil without instruction, and probably without make their appearance to a commissary of police is the duty of every good citizen. How can a poor devil without instruction, and probably without make their appearance to a commissary of police is the duty of every good citizen. How can a poor devil without instruction, and proba

The Press on the Paris Ulty Disturbances The Press on the Paris thry Disturbances. In La Liberté ef February II M. de Girardin comments apon the recent riots in Paris and the action of the government as follows: The manner by which to put a stop to such articles as those published in the star-cellidise, the Rappel, the Reforme and the Recell is not by proscousing them, it is not by imprisoning their editors, like so many school-boys; the manuer by which to put a stop to the riots at Believille is not by feeding them with pretexts or compiled with. Col. Peckwell is a strict discini-narian and courteous gentleman. He will enter upon his new office with the congratulations of the leading men of both parties and the people at large. No other cosiness was done by the Board.

by reasons; the manner by which to stop the irrita-ting discussions of the legislative tribunal is not by seriously taking part with the subtle distinctions between public and private meetings, distinctions that only serve to foment arbitrary measures; the means by which at once to put an end to a disturbed situation is to be a government up to its duty and up to the age.

GERMANY.

The Emigration to America-Where the Emi Grants Settle-Disastrous Fire.
Our newspaper mail details of the news from Gernany, dated to the 14th of February, report as fol

many, dated to the 14th of February, report as follows:—

In the year 1869 63,355 persons emigrated from Germany to America by way of Bremen, against 63,272 in the preceding year. Of this number 60,045 went to New York, 10,709 to Baltimore, 713 to Quebec, 1,361 to New Orleans and 1,027 to Galveston. In 1869 there was no emigration from Bremen to Buenos Ayres, for which place 51 persons had sailed the year before. Of the entire number of emigrants who left Germany for America in the course of last year the steamships of the North German Lloyd conveyed 29.748 to New York and 7,910 to Baltimore.

The quickest passage from Bremen to New York in 1869 was made in 9 days and 3 hours; the slowest occupied 14 days and 134 hours.

The pleasant little town of Havelberg, stuated at the confluence of the Havel and the Elue, has been visited by a terrible disaster. Three nights back a fire broke out winch spread with the most alarming rapidity, favored by a keen east wind and the impossibility of obtaining a proper supply of water from the frozen rivers and wells. About two-thirds of the town have been destroyed. Many hundreds of the town have been destroyed. Many hundreds of people have lost everything they possessed, and were only too happy to escape with their lives. At the singgestion of the King the magistrates of Berlin have myited the inhabitants to contribute clothing or money for the relief of the sufferers, and 5,000 thalers were subscribed at once at the Exchange 200e.

The Gazette Rhenaue says that a powder mill in the vikage of Danwald, near Mutheim. Rhenish Prussia, was destroyed by an explosion. Fireen persons, were blown to pleces and three others severely injured. The shock was tell for many miles around.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The order to enforce the growth of beards among the soldiers of the British army will save an annua expenditure of \$20,000.

The Emperor of Austria has expressed his sincere thanks to the King of Prussia for the friendly reception extended to the Archduke Charles Louis. During the month of December last the consumption of gas in Berlin was 432,582,000 cubic feet. In number of street lamps amounted to 7,887, and to private consumption the burners figured up to 290,523.

A Mr. Fowler proposes to build colossal steam-ships that can ship an entire train and effect the transit across the English Channel. The points to be touched would be Dover on the English side and Cape Grisnez on the French's ide.

During 1869 the port of Ostend equipped and sent to sea 149 vessels engaged in the codifish fishery, which produced, during the summer, 5,244,750 pounds of fish. During the same period 156 vessels left that port engaged in other fisheries.

Traveliers arriving at Nice from Genoa on the 9th report a heavy fall of snow along the Liguria, covering the heights to 1,000 above the level of the sea. The line is regular, and the contrast formed by the bright green foliage of the olive and orange trees at the basement forms one of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed.

AN OLD MATTER REVIVED.

Not a Case of Poisoning-Investigation Before the Coroner and Verdict of the Jury. The somewhat noted case of Mrs. Mary Ann Dorr Clark, the lady who died at No. 344 West Fifty-fired street, on the 22d day of May last, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Coroner Flynn at the City Hall. It will be remembered that after the remains of Mrs. Clark had been interred in Greenwood Cemeters her sister, Harriet D. Riker, suspecting something wrong in connection with the matter, made an affidavit, in which she set forth her suspicions that Mrs. Clark had died of poison, and asked for an investigation. The body of Mrs. Clark was therefore disinterred, and the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, spicen and other internal organs given to Professor Endemann, chemist to the Board of Health, for analysis. The analysis resulted in finding traces of copper, but not sufficient to cause death. The copper was only found in the stomach and intestines, while the liver and kidneys were free from it. The Professor's testimony was given some two or three months since, and then the case was adjourned till yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows appeared on behalf of the people and ex-Judge Russell for the other side. The District Attorney said he believed the real object of this investigation was to ascer tain the cause of death. Judge Russell coincided with that view of the case. Henry T. Scare M. D who attended deceased after she was taken sick, was called and examined by the District Autorney. He testified as to the nature of her symptoms, and in his opinion death resulted from cerebre spinal

Mrs. Riker was called and examined by the Disdeceased; was called after her illness and after her death; saw Mr. Carrett Clark, brother in-law of deceased in the oasement, making out a certificate; he asked witness questions concerning deceased's age and place of nativity; the witness asked why he was so particular in maxing his inquiries, when

age and place of nativity; the witness asked why he was so particular in making his inquiries, when he replied it was so satisfy the reliatives in the country in case they should allege deceased had been poisoned. The remainder of the winness' testimony was not of special importance.

Frofessor Endemann was called and testified to making an analysis and to what discoveries he made, as heretofore given in the Herald. He found one-filth of a grain of copper to cause death. Mrs. Ada Glassey testified that deceased was taken sick on Thursday and oled on Friday; she complained of chills and later of pain in the throat; deceased took lemonade and some gruel, and seemed to have fears that she might be sick; the winess had ocen in the employ of the deceased, who had lost her husband some three weeks previous by blood poisoning.

At this point District Attorney Fellows and exJudge Russel withdrew from the investigation, but before leaving the District Attorney remarked to the

At this point District Attorney renows and ex-judge Russel withdrew from the investigation, but before leaving the District Attorney remarked to the counsel that if there was not probable cause to sus-pect from the testimony elicited that violence had been resorted to to produce death, then there was no case and the prosecution must full. Under the charge of the Coroner the case was given to the lury, and, after a short deliberation. given to the jary, and, after a short deliberation, they rendered the following verdict:—"That the de-ceased, Mary Ann Dorr Clark, came to her death or meningids, as from the evidence nothing appears to cause us to suspect that she duel from any but natu-ral causes."

There are some \$3,900 or \$10,000 involved in this

Tale causes,"

There are some \$3,000 or \$10,000 involved in this case, and the will left by deceased will soon be the subject of investigation before another tribunal. It should have been stated elsewhere that during his examination Professor Endemann, in answer to a question propounded by Judge Russel, said that Mrs. liker employed him to make the chemical analysis and paid him for his professional services.

Taus ends this case, which has been before the public for so many months. Mrs. Riker and some friends accompanying her seemed to be signally disgusted at the result, but made no demonstration when the yerdict was returned.

THE NEWARK POLICE COMPESSION.

Temperary Organization of the Roard Ves terday-Colonel James Peckwell Agreed Upon for Chief-A Conservative Policy to be Pursued. For the past two or three days in the city of New-

ark, N. J., the chief topic of discussion, iq and out of political circles, has been the new Police bill, or rather the possible or probable action of the Commissioners, Messrs. A. A. Smalley, Hermann Schalk, David Anderson and John Dwyer. The present police force, parand John Dwer. The present pance force, par-ticolarly, have been in agony consequent on a state of disagreeable uncertainty as to what disposition would be made of them. On Friday night the demo-crate members of the Common Council held a canc us, at which all except Mr. Cain, upon whom "the party" have set a black mark, were present.

cratic members of the Common Council held a cauc us, at which all accept hir. Cain, upon whom "the party" have set a black mark, were present. The object of the caucus was to arrange a programme which would be respectfully submitted to the new Police Commission for its consideration. The "programme" arranged was that the desire of the caucus was that the Board in organizing the new force should appoint those persons to positions who had received the nomination of the democratic caucus prior to the memorable night of "Cain's backshiding" in the Council Chamber. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Commission and communicate the suggestions of the caucus.

Yesterday the Commissioners, having severally received their commissions, duly signed by the State authorities, held their first meeting and effected a temporary organization by the selection of David Anderson as president. It was agreed that the policy of the Board should be conservative in its action; that a gradual change in the present police force should be made rather than a clean sweep; that while, as a matter of course, democratis should have their claims to position considered first, still no person should be appointed to any position unless he be eligible in every respect. The Board declared itself in layor of organizing a model force that would be sure to give thorough satisfaction to citizens generally.

Col. James Peckwell was agreed upon for chief of the new force. He was the "regular" nominee of the democratic aldermanic caucus, so that thus far the "suggestions" of the Latter body have been compiled with. Col. Peckwell is a strict discinilarian and courteous gentleman. He will enter upon his new office with the congratuations of the

Rev. David Mitchell will descant on the "The Day of Death Better Than the Day of One's Birth" this forenoon at the Canal street Presbyte-

Bishop Snow will hold forth as usual at the Uni-

Dr. Cheever will preach this morning at Church of the Puritans on the subject "Death the

Watchword of Life.12

versity, Washington place.
A special sermon in behalf of the Midnight Mission will be preached this evening at Ascension church, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, by Rev. S. E.

ows in Brevoort Hall, Fifty fourth street. The subjects are: "General and Special Providence" and

"The Altar in the House" is the title of a disc to be given this forenoon at the Spring street Pres-

byterian church by Rev. Dr. Aikman. At St. Mark's chapel, avenue A, Rev. Edward H. Krans will preach a funeral sermon on the late rec-

"The Gospel and the Wants of Man" will be exbounded to-night by Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien, at the Chapel of St. Augustin, Trinity parish.

Free services will be held this afternoon in the

Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. Rev. U. T. Tracy will Rev. William P. Corbit preaches morning and

evening in the John street Methodist Episcopa: Rev. W. A. Niles, of Corning, N. Y., prea

the Forty-second street Presbyterian church morning Rev. Dr. Wescott preaches morning and evening t

the young in Plymouth Baptist church, Piffy-first street. Baptism in the evening.

At the Caurch of the Messian, Park avenue and Thirty-tourth street, Rev. Warren Cudworth preaches Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., will preach morning and

evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. J. M. Pulman preaches this morning in the

Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Evening services will also be held. Rev. Isaac Riley preaches morning and evening in

the Thirty-fourth screet Reformed church. Rev. W. T. Sabine will discourse to young men in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association

Building this evening.

At the Church of the Puritans, Rev. J. W. Shackelford this morning, afternoon and evening.

Rev. George E. Thrail preaches this morning to Emanuel church, Third avenue and Fifty-ninth

Rev. Eastburn Senjamin preaches this morning and evening in the Free Church of the Holy Light, "Every Wise Woman buildeth Her Own House" will be the subject of a discourse this evening in

Rutger's chapel by Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr. Rev. S. A. Corey preaches in Murray Hill Baptist church this morning and evening.
At the Everett Rooms Rev. Moses Huil will deliver his closing discourse before the spiritualists this

evening. The Lenten Senson-Archdiscese of New York-Regulations for Lent.

First-All the week days of Lent, from Asn Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

Second—The precept of fasting implies also that of

abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by dispensation, the use of fiesh meat is allowed in this liocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy

and Thursdays of Lent, with the exception of Holy Thursday.

Third—There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

Fourth—It is not allowed to use fish with fiesh meat at the same meal on week days of Lent.

Fith—There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be compiled with.

Sixth—Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

Seventh—The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from fiesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons:—First, the infirm; second, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are attaining their growth; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infinits; fifth, those who are enfected by old age.

The public religious exercises during Leat, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at half past seven o'clock, will be:—

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity—of the Assumption (German)—St. Michael's, and St. Antonny's (Italian).

On Tuesday, in St. James'—St. Joseph's—St. Vin-

Assumption (German)—St. Michael's, and St. Anthony's (Italian).

On Tuesday, in St. James'—St. Joseph's—St. Vincent de Paul's (French)—St. John the Evangelist's and Our Lady of Sorrows.

On Wednesday, in St. Peter's—Most Holy Redeemer (German)—St. Francis Assistum (German)—St. Francis Xavier's—St. Ann's—Annunciation (Sanhattauvile)—St. Paul's (Ninth avenue and Fiftymith Street)—St. Teresa's and St. John Baptist (German).

On Thursday. In Cathedral—St. Andrew's—St.

On Thursday, in Cathedral-St. Andrew's-St. On Thursday, in Cathedral—St. Andrew's—St. Stephen's—St. Columba's—St. Bridget's—St. Alphonsus' (German—St. Lawrence's (Yorkvine)—Holy Innocents—St. Rose of Lima and St. Nicholas. On Friday, in St. Mary's—Transfiguration—St. Nicholas (German)—St. Paul's (Harlem)—St. Bonisce's (German)—St. Vincent Ferrer's—Caurch of the Epiphany and Holy Name of Jesus.

WILLIAM STABRIS, Vicar General.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1870.

City Evengelization-Modes Past and

Present-Suggestions for Future Operations.

To the Epiron of the Herald:—
The increase of crime of every grade and name has attracted public attention of late, but not 1 think as it should do. The administration of law falls to suppress it, and the prominence given to it in the daily press tends to promote it by inspiring in deprayed minds a mock heroism which makes them reckless of consequences. Hence the boldness with which men commit murder, arson, assault and battery and crimes against life and person. And the proportion of those who are arrested and pauished for their crimes is very small compared to those who escape. It is natural, therefore, that aside from the ordinary interest which religious people take in the moral well-being of our city there should be an unusual interest taken therein at this time. And I am glad to see by the HERALD of Tuesday, that the religious press, and especially the Methodist press and people wating up to the necessity of putting forth greater and renewed efforts for the evance ization of the masses of this city. I perceive by your article that the Methodist preachers bave had, for a few weeks past and still have, under discussion this important subject, and I would like, therefore, through the Heathle, which I presume, they all read, to offer a few suggestions to them on different modes of city evangelization.

As a denomination, the Methodists are unmountedly the best organized rengious body in this city to cope with its growing immorality. They have numbers and wealth, and an admirable church machinery to aid them, and, if they will, I think they may effect a reform here.

The present modes and appliances of religious in-

The present modes and appeared reform is to be effected, if at all, are:

1. Pulpit preaching on the Sabbath.
2. Weekly or semi-weekly prayer meetings and

1. Pupit preaching on the Sabbath.

2. Weekly or semi-weekly prayer meetings and exhortations.

3. Class meetings—peculiar to Methodism.

4. Sunday school efforts.

5. Bible and tract discribition.

6. House to house visitation and personal efforts.

7. Religious letter writing.

This last named, I regret to say, does not occupy the same prominent position to day in the moral and religious economy of the Christianity, and that it did in the earlier ages of Christianity, and that it is entitled to, and I think that if it was exercised more frequently its fruits would appear more abundantly.

I have not included in flie above list religious papers, occause they are read mainly by religious people and not by those whom we design to convert. Nor have I included also religious advertisements published in secular papers, because they are issued only once a week as a business speculation, and are read only by sensation seekers and by city editors. Nevertheless these play a part in modern modes of evangelization, but they are negative agencies, whereas the others are more or less positive in their character. Christianity itself is aggressive, and its agencies to be successful must be aggressive, and its agencies to be successful must be aggressive, and its agencies to be successful must be aggressive also. When they cease to be so they become practically ineffective. The majority of men are not naturally religious, nor indeed religiously inclined, and if we would have them so we must bring religion to them. This was the policy of the founder and of the early preachers of Christianity. Modern Christianity bunds line churches, opens their doors and says to the people "Come." Ancient Caristianity or ancient Methousism did not pay so much attent in to the church edifice or the exterior forms of religion, but wont to the people wherever it found them and there preached Christ and his religion to them. And I think the Saviour in His religion to them and there preached Christ and his religion to them. And I think the Saviour

mished and supplied with eloquent preachers, but rather to the ingathering of multitudes into His fold. I do not hereby condemn church edifices, rich or poor; I bonsider them absolutely necessary to the welfare of modern society; but I do condemn the custom of the church of to-day in trusting so much to the services of the sanctuary and the external forms of religion. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

forms of religion.

Let me here call the attention of the religious community in general and of the Methodist Church in particular to this one fact—namely, that the civilized world of the inneteenth century is peculiarly a reading world, whereas a century or more ago it was a hearing world. This distinction is important in devising new methods of evangelization. But

Old times are changed, old manners gone, and new methods must take the place of that preaching which proved so effective with our forelathers recently or half a century ago. We are too apt to speak of those ancient worthies as giants and of the met of our times as pigmies in comparison. I must decidedly dissent from any such view. I doubt whether under our altered conditions of society, the heroes of the past would be considered any better than the ministers of the present day, had they lived now instead of them.

of the past would be considered any better than the ministers of the present day, had they lived now instead of then.

Another fact must not be forgotten in this connection. It is that truth alone saves, and not sound. So that it matters not how elequent a preacher may be, if his serriflus lack this important element they will fail as harmless upon a congregation as pebbles into the ocean, causing a temporary ripple and these disappearing in the depth of forgettiness forever. But a word fluy spoken—how good it is! And this leads me to remark that God blesses His own truth, whether it be uttered by babes and sucklings or by apostles and archangels. And these things being so our chief concern as thristians and coworkers together with God, is to consider the best and most effective methods of presenting this truth to the eyes and to the minds of men. If we can supplement seeing by hearing in this work well, but "eye gate?" must henceforth be the principal entrance to the town of Manson!.

Some of those evangetizing agencies already named and the most positive weig innovations upon the established oreer of Caurch operations in vogue at the time of their birth. It will not hurt the Church to adopt the innovations, even mough it copy them from men of the world, and it appears to be adopting their modes. We know that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light," and why shound we not take a leaf from their book and appropriate whatever we find good in the world to the uses and services of religion?

Now we find that business men, men of the world,

Now we find that business men, men of the world

may good in the world to the uses and services of religion?

Now we find that business men, men of the world, have their agencies, corresponding in number and position to those employed by the Unuren, to further their business. But, besides these, they have others which the Church of Carist has not, and to these I desire to call attention. Whether consciously or unconsciously I know not, but business men serving the world seem to appreciate the principle stated in a former portion of this article—namely, that this is a reading age and that positive a socies are required to bring the truth home to mea's minds. Hence you'll see Dr. Cornkiller's man parading the streets every day with a placard on his shoulder directing you where to find his employer. There is also Monsieur Magionan who takes a step in advance of the doctor and sends on that a dozen or more one cach bearing on his shoulder a placard containing Mons. M.'s name and business addiress. Mr. Sunshade sends out a man bearing a large unbredu covered all over with printed praises of his wares. Ar. Merchant does the same taing, and so on an Molitum. But Squire Shoo Fly trims up one or more covered wagons which he labels all over with spicy representations of his performances, and these he sends forth to peramoulace the streets in his interest from morning to high. And if must be remembered that these agencies are all of the most positive character. They cannot well be seen without being read. And let it be remembered also that newspaper, fence and curbstone advertising is not neglected by the children of this generation at the same time. I need not answer the question, will it pay? The continuance of these methods its sufficient proof that it does, and that fortunes are made thereby in a few years.

How different are the ways of the Church! Con-

How different are the ways of the Church! Content with agencies that are, in the present condition of society, but second rate at best, it fears to take a bold step less it should have some of its respectability. It would rather send a hundred men or women into the houses of the poor to distribute tracts to them than to parade six men on the street with the same tracts legicly printed, so that he wan runneth might read. There are about 266 Frotestast missionaries of every denomination in this city, and the number of visus made by these last year is estimated at 800,000. Allowing five persons to each family visited we should have an aggregate of 4,000,000 persons reached by Christian influence of some sort during the year, provided that these visits were not many times repeated to the same persons. Now suppose that instead of these 268 missionaries the Church had sent out the same number of covered wagons abelied with such exists of Scripture as the following:— How different are the ways of the Church! Con

Volgonia instead while while that He gave His only begotten Son that whosever believeth on Him should net perish, but have everthating life.

Jeans Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man.

Helleve in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shall be saved.

man.
Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shall be saved.
The result would be that instead of four millions there would be one numered millions of persons or more reached by the Gospel every year. In other words, the population of this city would read the Word of God thus one hundred times a year, and they would be reached in such a way that they should receive the truth. They might stop their ears to the cloquence of the pulpit, but they could not close their eyes against such a manifestation of truth. What would be the result? Our 320 churches and 125 mission stations and Sabbath scaoos would not be able to contain the multitudes that would not be able to contain the multitudes that would not be able to contain the multitudes that would not be then as doves to our windows. And, furthermore, these agencies are just as applicable and equally as effective in Fitta avenue as and in the Five Points. They may reach every class and will benefit all.

If we are ever to force a error and vice out of the world it must be done by forcing truth and virtue in. It will not do for us to teach the former gently or wait until they rise up and depart. We must kick them out, and when they are once out we have the Divine power and assurance to keep them out.

the Divine power and assurance to keep them out. With these agencies i care not how soon the bible is driven from the public schools. I could place it in every household, and I might almost say in every heart. But these things come of faith, and not by observation. And if the Church of Christ has faith enough in God to believe that he besses the truth, not because it is uttored by this man or by that, but because it is lift trum, we need not longer mayie about the modes of present. need not longer haggie about the modes of present ing it to the people. Has the Methodist Episcopa Church in this city or country sufficient faith in Goo

ing it to the people. Alse the Methodist Episcopal church in this city or country sufferent faith in dod to take hold of these suggestions and utilize them for its own honor, the salvation of men and the glory of God? Heave it to answer.

Large expenditures of money and long patience, and it may be not a little persecution, will be required or endured in the prosecution of these efforts; but the result, I am convinced, will justify the cost and endurance. There are many conscientious persons who would not give a doftar to any purpose that has not a Scriptural authority at its back, and to these I have a word to say.

I read in Zechariah, Xiv. 20, that a time will come in the alstory of the Church when the bells on the horses and the pots in the Lord? house shad be merched dedicated, "Holiness and the Lord?" has of a time when there shad so no need for every man to easy to his brother, "Know the Lord" (Jeremiah, XXXI. 24; Hebrews, will 11), which crearly implies that at a time prior to this this question will be very generally asked and will probably be as common a saluration as "low do you do?" is now. But the first man who dedicates has horses of his pois or anything else wholly to the Lord and inserioes them as above will combiness be considered crazy, and some will probably suiter for their temprity. But faith and perseverance will conquer. I read again of a period in the history of the Christian Church, when an angel, having the evertasting gospei to preach, will fly through the midst of heaven intervelations xiv., 6,—a form of expression whach, I think, happing herestore in operamidst of neaven inevelations xiv., 6;—a form of expression which, I think, implies new and different modes of evangelization to those heresolore in operation. The Church is also represented in the Apocation. The Church is also represented in the Apocations as naving to pass through four singles of existence, represented by the figures of a hon, a call, a man and a slying eagle (nevelations iv., 7). The first single I take to be included in the first single of the Christian era; the second from the tise of Papal supremacy to the Reformation, and the third from that time to the middle of the present century. I think we are now in the transition to the flying eagle or slying angel time, and it becomes the charca to adapt uself to new forms and new modes of religious operation. The movement must go forward with us or without us, because it has the authority of "Thus satish the lord," Let the Churca adopt them at once, and patiently await the result—stand still and see the salvation of God.

God.

These are my suggestions on city evangelization for the benefit of Methodists and all others whom they may concern. If they can be put on trial I have no lear for the result.

J. W.

Henry Word Beccher on Unclean Faces. Henry Ward Beecher is again writing for the inde pendent. In his last article he discourses character-

pendent. In his last armole he discourses charactersucally as follows:—

I wish the poor would speak to me. I cannot remember all my church, certainly not all my Sunday
school. But they never try without flusting I am
giad for one. I have the same form of trouble that
you have, Brother H.—pride. I know all the instand
outs of that. But I can fruly say there is no person
so poor or lowly that it does not give me more pleasure to have them speak to me than it does them. I
never have children speak to me on the street that it
does not make me feel good all the day long. It is
not troublesome to me to be interested in a clean
face. I like the self-respectful, decorous poor, who
are my equals, and often my superiors. That is no
trouble. It is these duty and often lowly things that
I find it diment to see the Master in. This duty boy
who halloos after me.

the halloes after me, Heary Ward Beecher, He's the screecher,

and sometimes puts in a stone by way of punctua

Religious Revivals Out West. Extensive revivais are reported as in progress in many menodist churches in Michigan. At Porthand, Fint, Three Rivers, Wacousta, staskegan and Marquette meetings are held every evening, and many conversions are noted. In some school houses throughout the state protracted meetings are held, which are resulting in great good.

The several churches in East Saginaw hold a union prayer meeting every Saturday evening. The same plan is adopted in Adrian, Mich.

An extensive revival interest has been for some time pervading the churches at Adrian, Mich., with a promise of still larger results.

In the Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamaroo a revival is in progress.

At Codwater, Mich., the interest continues, and

all the churches, except the Episcopal, ere united in all the churches, except the Episcopal, ere united in the work.

At Fortland and at Ioola, Mich., the interest is increasing in the Methodist and Eaptist churches. In the Presbyterian church at the latter place interesting meetings are held every evening under the firection of the pastor, Rev. John Pierson.

Rev. J. B. Potter, the Evangelist, is ebgaged in union services at owasio, which. The inree public hall in the place is filled to overflowing every night. At Ann Arbor, Minkegan and Silver Creek, Mich., exiensive revivals are in progress under the direction of the Methodist churches in those places.

at Oakwood, Mich. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Winters, is assisted by Rev. Mr. Wassey, of the Methodist church.

The church at Greensburg, Ohio (Rev. J. C.)

is assisted by Rev. Mr. Was.ey, of the Methodist church.

The church at Greensburg, Ohio (Rev. J. C. Irwin), has added eighteen more (eleven of whoma were on profession), making seventy-three additions since the year commenced.

At Huntsville, Ohio, twenty-seven have been received on profession. The Rev. Ar. Shockley, of New Castle, Ind. is the pastor elect of this spiritually prospered flock.

The religious interest in Dayton, Ohio, seems to pervade that whole city, and the several evangelical churches and pastors are heartly united in their efforts. Religion is the theme of conversation everywhere. There is a general union prayer meeting in the morning and a subsequent inquiry meeting and several church services in the evening.

One hundred and twenty-five have united with the Church at Alliance, and the work is now reaching the other churches, Seventy-six are neads of families, and it is wonderful that so few under twenty have been called into the kingdom. Four-liths are ever twenty years of age.

The Bible Among the Oriental Hares The Philaleiphia branch of the Woman's Unton Missionary Society held its ninth anniversary on Taursday evening of last week in Dr. H. A. Board-man's church, Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., presiding. man's church, Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., presiding. The chief work of this society is the introduction of the Gospel into the Zenanas (Harems) of India, through the agency of a few well-chosen lady missionaries from this country and as large a corps of native Bible women as can be found qualified and properly supported. A considerable amount of finerest on this subject has recently neon awarened in that city by parior and lecture-room meetings held by Miss Britain, who has devoted the labor of several years to that field. The General Society expended last year \$53,766, and has eight hundred Zenanas pupil and Bible readers, not alone for them, but among the women in various portions of Africa, India and Eaglern Asia.

The Evangelist has added 4,000 to its list subscri hers the past week, being the list of the American Presbylerium, which has been absorbed by the Evan

The Onincy (III.) Revald declares that a young lady attended one of the largest and most fashie ble churches in that city not many Sundays ago, and as soon as she had entered her pew began "an indiscriminate and promiseuous survey of the entire congregation through her opera glass." The Heruld thereupon enters its protest against the opera glass as out of place in church during divine service.

The Church of the Unity, Boston, have offered Rev. Robert Laird Coller, of Chicago, \$7,000 a year and a parapaguage.

Rev. Robert Laird Coller, 6: Calcago, 12. And a parsonage.

New Hampsture has eighty five Eaptist churches, with 8,029 members, sixty-two pastors and twenty-nine other ministers, and seventy-two Sabbatt schools, with 822 teachers and 8,021 schotars.

The Kennebec Journal makes the extraordinary statement that all but five of the 109 paupers in that statement that all but five of the 109 paupers in that the order of the 109 paupers in the paupers of the 109 paupers in the paupers of the 109 paupers in the 109 pa

city owe their dependent position directly to the use of intoxicating liquor.

An impulsive young man up in Hampshire county, at a church revival meeting the other night, prayed that God would bless the two young ladies between whom he had been sitting, "especially the one on the right."

the right."

The Christian Advocate for last week reported a total of over 3,000 conversions in revivals connected with Methodist churches. Different estimates reckon that the revivals in Charinant and vicinity will result in the addition of from 1,000 to 2,500 to the churches. The Bapuss churches in Philadelphia and vicinity haptized 200 converts last month. Zion's Herald says that the interest in Mount Bedlingham church, Cheisea, Mass., still continues under the labors of Mrs. Van Cott, and more than 300 have professed conversion.

professed conversion.

Henry Ward Beecher says the thirteenth chapter of first Corintinsus as the most perfect description of a gentleman that ever was written or thought of. There is a scarcity of Methodist ministers in New England. Vermont has \$2 vacancies. Providence, \$6; New Hampshire, 23; Maine, 36, and at large, 31. Extremes met in Lawrence, Kansas, last Sunday, when, within a few rods of one of the churches, a large crowd were entertained by a cock fight, which lasted an hour. There are in the United States 659 Young Men's Christian Associations, with over 100,000 members.

WEST POINT. Lovality of the Graduates-Their Social and

Of the whole number of living graduates, both in and out of the army when the rebellion commenced, sixty-seven per cent had been appointed from the free States and thirty-three per cent from the slave States, and of these seventy-eight per cent remained loyal and twenty-two per cent joined the rebeilion.

Of the whole number of officers in the army when the rebellion commeaced seventy-four per cent remained loyal and twenty-six per cent je bellion. Of the graduates seventy-six per cent remained loyal and twenty-four per cent joined the rebels, while of those appointed from civil life to the army seventy per cent remained loyal and thirty per

rebeis, while of those appointed from civil life to the army seventy per cent remained loyal and thirty per cent were disloyal.

Of the graduates in the army from the rebel States twenty-eight per cent remained loyal and seventy-two per cent joined the rebellion. Of the non-graduates in the army from the rebel States twenty-six per cent remained loyal and seventy-four per cent joined the receition.

Of the graduates in the army from the loyal Border States seventy-one per cent remained loyal and twenty-nine per cent were disloyal. Of the nungraduates sixty per cent were loyal and forty per cent disloyal.

Of the graduates in the army from the free States ninety-seven per cent remained loyal and three per cent joined the receis. Of the non-graduates from the free States the record is the same.

Of the graduates in the army from the District of Columbia seventy-eight per cent were loyal and twenty-two per cent joined the rebellion. Of the non-graduates from the District intesty-one per cent were loyal and inner per cent disloyal.

Of the graduates who fought against the rebellion thirty-three per cent were wounded and twenty-per cent were killed or died of wounds or disease contracted in serwice.

The following is the soctal and professional status

cant were kined of the social and professional status of the parents of the West Point Caders, compiled from the records of the past twenty-five years:—

Ter cent.

Farmers and planters.

Master mechanics and skilled workmen.

Wholesale and retail merchanis.

Hoter and lodging house keepers. Lawyers and judges.

Lawyers and judges.

Physicians and surgeons.

Legislative and executive officers of the national, State and Territorial governments. doma, state and territoria government Army and Davy officers.

Miscellaneous and no occapations.

In addent circumstances.

In moderate circumstances. In reduced circumstances. 7
In reduced circumstances. 7
In undagent circumstances. 12
In unknown circumstances. 12
Cadeta who had lost their rathers before appointment, 15 per cent,

BELLEVUE GOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Eighth Annual Commencement.

The eighth annual commencement of the Bellevie Hospital Modical College was given last evening at the Academy of Music, which was crowded from pit to dome by so appreciative and fashionable audience, among whom were many of the elite of the lean swrate. The proceedings commenced at eight o'clock by the grand march from "Tannhauser," to watch the faculty and the invited guarts outered arm in arm. Prayer was then delivered by the Chaplain of the College, the Rev. Alfred D. Boach, D. D., after which 140 graduates were called up in classes of about twenty-five each by Dr. Ausun Flint, Jr., the Secretary, and graduates were called up in classes of about twenty-five each by Dr. Austin Fint, Ir., the Secretary, and received their diplomas from Professor J. E. Taylor, M. D., President of the Faculty. As each name was called the owner's friends applanded, and as soon as the ceremony was over the newly constituted doctor walked away, with a smile of satisfaction, arined with a commission to promalgate pills and cure all his that flesh is best to. An address to the following purport was made to the graduates by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of the Board of Trustees. He said that the orchestra, which had just played the march to basile, was typical of the career of these young men who were now hearing the sound of the trumpet which hereafded the battle of life. A battle not alone with the world but more especially with themselves. He said that the professional man was simply a working man, and the conditions of success in the profession was the same as those demanded by the mercharitsan—streamous unremitting labor. He warms the young men against despondency and the faulity of imagining toey were unsaited for their sphere, saying the only way to overcome difficulties was not to despise professional drudgery. The reverend genticinan was followed by Dr. Samuel M. Tuoker, of the graduating class, who read the valedictory. Among the many prominent guests present on the platform were Fresident Webb, of the City College; ex-Mayor Kingsland, Dr. Doremus, Professor Hamilton, Dr. Macready, Commissioner Nicholson, Dr. Lewis A. Sayer, Dr. Stephen Smith and others.

The following toast was recently given at the Type